THE CUNARD STEAMERS.

PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

voyages long or short as they please. They are

one, the slow cargo boats excepted. What is the result? The voyage from New-York used to take nine or ten days. It now takes, for most of their ships, from 11 to 14. The

mails leaving New-York on Wednesday of one week

used to be delivered in London on Saturday of the

week following. They are now delivered, with few

exceptions, on Monday of the week after that. As

for the passengers, they seem to meet with less at-

tention and more incivility than ever. When the

the evening, the passengers were unceremoniously

horrors of collecting luggage and getting through

dark. They did not reach their notel till after midnight. One eminent American who came over in the Cuba, tells me that they not only had a long passage, but that they could scarcely get enough to eat. The This is a variation on my experience. There used to be quite food enough, but it was served in a barbarous way. On the French and German lines you get a continental table d' hôte, one dish at a time and he attendance is good. On the Cunard, they cover the tables pell-mell with all sorts of dishes at the same time, and you are lucky if you get any attend

nce at all. Matters seem to be growing worse rather than better. It happens to me to see a good many cans who have crossed in a Cunarder, and there

when remonstrated with, replied that genespeed and economize coal. This may account

for the new trouble about provisions. As the voyage

food has to do duty for twelve days which formerly

was consumed in ten. Surely it is no cause for sur prise that the old superstition about the superior

afety of the Cunard line is dying out, and that

every year more and more Americans cross in the

ships sailing on Tuesdays generally deliver their let-

ters in London, on Friday night or Saturday morning

of the next week, 48 hours earlier than the Cunarder

which sails on Wednesday. Then the North German

Lloyd steamer which leaves New-York on Thursday, 24 hours after the Cunarder, gets her mail distribute

in London at the same time, so that except in special cases the Cunard inward mail is of little or no use. THE LONDON PRESS ON MR. RAYMOND OF THE

THE LONDON PRESS ON MR. RAYMOND OF THE TIMES.

The Telegraph of June 21 says: An eminent American publicist and politician, and one who, in the latter capacity, bade fair to become a distinguished statesman, has just been removed, prematurely and with painful suddenness, from the stage of life. The American news of Saturday brought intelligence of the death, by apoplexy, of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, the chief editor and one of the principal proprietors of The New-York Times. The journal with which he was so long and so honorably connected is one of the most respectable and the most influential in America; and the high possible in the distributed to the control of the cont

THE SPIRITUALISTS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869.

ten by "Mary," of The Nation, whose name he com-mended by the statement that Mr. Thomas F. Meagher once asked the lady what sort of eloquence she liked best, and in reply she composed the poem which ex-pressed approval of the "eloquence of a pike-head and the logic of a blow." This touching sentiment ran through the bailed, the moral of which was that "Here spent upon fire taking are like easies built on and FOREIGN NEWS. GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 20 .- Recent performances of the Cunard steamers show us what we are to expect during the coming eight years through which their postal contract lasts. With their new ally, the Inman line, they have almost a monopoly of the outward mails. They cajoled the Post-Office into removing the time limit, and they are at liberty to make their

doing two weekly services without ships enough for

THE SESSION OF THE CUSTOMS PARLIAMENT CLOSED-WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

is lengthened to save coal, the same amount of [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Berlin, June 23.-It is quite unnecessary for me at his late day to detail the great advantages that nave accrued to Germany from the protection of German industrial interests by the Customs Union. At the close of the session of the Customs Parliament German and French steamships. As to the mails, of last year, a majority believing the end had been merchants will do well to observe that the Hamburg nearly attained for which the protection tariff was designed, that German industry had been sufficiently secured from foreign competition, recommended con siderable reduction of duties on imports. The Conneil of the Customs Union, of course at the present session resolved to comply with the desire of sugar. By the first of these bills, among the imports to be relieved of duty are raw cotton. gross lead, tin and zinc wares, certain drugs and of burden, sheep and young cattle. As to the reasons for abolishing duties on lead and tin wares, I give you the words of the memorial of the Council; "The Customs Union belongs to the most important lead constantly increasing exporting country. The export of all articles here referred to is many times greater than the imports. The retention of the duty on such articles is therefore financially unimportant, and is not required upon them as important for industrial consumption." "The abolition of duty on zinc in rolls and plates as well as spelter and tin wares is recommended for similar reasons to those in favor of the discharge of lead wares from duty." The ground for freeing stone coal from duty given by the memorial is this: "According to article 8 of the treaty of commerce of May 22, 1865, with Belgium, freedom from duty on stone coal has been conceded to that State, which thereby conferred the same right as to the imports from those countries which by treaty could claim the rights of the most favored nation. As the tariff positively imposed a duty of one-half and one-third of a silver groschen per cwt., the Customs officers have frequently been in doubt whether stone coal coming from countries not specially mentioned or a silver grosenen per ext. the case and contains the have frequently been in doubt whether stone coal coming from countries not specially mentioned as entitled to freedom from duty should be subject to duty or not. It has therefore appeared advisable to bring the tariff in harmony with the actual state of

> The important articles upon which it was proposed The important articles upon which it was proposed to reduce the duties are three—rice, cotton yarn, and iron. "Rice," says the memorial, "is a widely extended means of nourishment which has especially found favor among the less opulent classes, and great stress is to be laid upon the fact that it can only be employed to a constantly increasing extent when it becomes, as it were, completely naturalized among us, as only then it can form an available increase of the means of support in case of an unfavorable harvest. The importance of rice as an article of food has led most States either to admit it free of Inty, or to impose only a very triffing duty upon it.
> in the Customs Union, on the contrary, rice is subject,
> in proportion to its value (%4.4 thalers), to a very

affairs by the repeal of the duty altogether on stone

In the Customs Union, on the contrary, rice is subject, in proportion to its value (\$\frac{3}{4}\$ thalers), to a very high duty—I thaler."

The duty proposed was half a thaler. The duty on yarn was chiefly on colored, and was imposed to favor domestic dye-houses. "Dyeing," says the memorial, "has in the Union been so well developed that it no longer needs a protective tariff." But what was of more superfunes than anything else contained was of more importance than anything else contained in this amended tariff bill is the reduction of duties on raw iron and steel. A very considerable reduc-tion of the duty on iron went into effect in 1865. Look at the following table of the iron production in cwt., in the Customs Union for the years 1863-1867:

1,224,621 1,256,066 1,563,277 1,463,596 1,39-1,34 1,035,069 1,427,179 1,990,861 2,238,674 2,451,826 By this it will be seen that as soon as the modified ariff of 1865 went into effect the iron interests in tariff of 1855 went into effect the iron interests in Germany began to be injuriously affected. The increased production was natural and regular up to that time. In 1866 there was a considerable decrease in the production of almost every kind of iron, instead of the increase which otherwise would have taken place. In iron ore alone, which is the best criterion, there was a decrease of 300,000 cwt., instead of the proportionate increase of 8,000,000 cwt.; and, in 1867, the increase over the production of 1865 was only 5,000,000 cwt., instead of 9,000,000 cwt. In cast-iron from hig there was, in 1866, a decrease of over 5,000,000 cwt., instead of 9,000,000 cwt. In east-iron from pig there was, in 1866, a decrease of over 500,000 cwt. from 1865, and in 1867, there were 30,000 cwt. less than in 1864, and nearly 200,000 cwt. less than in 1865, and the same falling off is shown in sheet iron. Yet, in the face of these figures, a further reduction of the tariff is now proposed.

The second of the two bills proposed to the Parliament reduced the duty on imported sugar about one-third.

But this whole question must be considered in an-But this whole question must be considered in another aspect. It was estimated that by the reductions of duties by the bill amending the tariff there would be a decrease in the receipts reckoned upon the basis of the importations of 1868, of 1,637,584 thalers, in rice alone of 428,664 thalers, and in iron of 164,567 thalers. It was proposed to meet this deficiency by a duty of one-half a thaler per cwt. on imported mineral oil, crude and refined, which was previously admitted free. The amount of petroleum imported in 1868 was 1,978,823 cwt. The amount reexported was probably about 183,000 cwt., and about 1,796,000 cwt. were consumed. The duty on this commodity, as proposed, would accordingly be for that year 898,000 thalers, leaving still 139,000 thalers of the deficiency to be covered, and thus was to be done by the slight increase of the tax on domestic sugar, which previously 7½ s-gr., was now to be 8 s-gr. In January the price of Havana unrefined sugar before paying duty was 10 87-100 thalers per cwt.; Java mrefined, also before duty, 9 98-100 and 13 73-100 thalers per cwt. The proposed duty on these sugars was nearly 5. The proposed duty on these sugars was nearly 5 thalers. Domestic beet sugar at the same time, untaxed, cost 11 83-100 thalers, and crystallized sugar 15 13-100 thalers. The proposed tax was less than suc-third of a thaler, So there would be no danger

under the new tariff of the foreign article driving the domestic from the market.

These were the most important measures proposed to Parliament for consideration. Most of the reductions, excepting on iron, recommended in the Tariff bill were adopted; but the duty on petroleum was strenuously opposed, and finally, notwithstanding Count Bismarck's declaration that unless it were acceded to the Government would not approve the bill, it was definitively rejected by a vote of 157 against 111. The tax on sugar, however, was agreed to by the Parliament.

Yesterday, the present sessions of both the Customs Parliament and the North German Diet were closed by speeches from the King. The most important part of that addressed to the former assembly was where it was said that the bill relating to sugar would be agreed to, as the alteration made in it did not materially differ from the motives which led to its introduction, and that the amendments to the Tariff bill did not meet the approbation of the combined Governments. The session of the Customs Parliament has been very short, having lasted just twenty days, and nothing of great importance has been accomplished, unless it is that the Prussian Government has been unmistakably given to understand that it must not attempt to burden the other States of Germany to settle the disorder in its own finances. The Prussian Chambers will probably be convened in the Fall, when some hard words will be interchanged between Ministers and Deputies; and the North German Diet will be called together at the beginning of the new year.

THE NEW GERMAN MILITARY HARBOR, WIL-

THE NEW GERMAN MILITARY HARBOR, WIL
THE NEW GERMAN MILITARY HARBOR, WIL
THE SHADAVEN.

Writing on June 19, the Berlin correspondent of The London Times thus describes the
new military harbor just inangurated by the
King of Frussia: It presents to view five
separate harbors, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and
iron-cased vessels. As you approach by ship, you first
find yourself in an artificial basin, flanked by immense
granite moles, respectively 4,000 and 9,600 feet long. This
basin, called "the entrance," is 700 feet long and 350
wide, and leads to the first sluice, 132 feet long and 60
wide. The next basin, or outer harbor, is 600 feet long
and 400 wide: the second sluice, immediately behind, as
long and as wide as the first. Then there follows a canal,
3,600 feet long, varying in width from 250 to 108 feet, and
having about half-way another harbor for dredgugsteamers and similar craft. This leads to the port par excellence, consisting of a basin 1,200 feet long and 70
wide, with a smaller special basin for boats to the right.

THE SAXON ELECTIONS.

The results of the Saxon elections have been favorable for the Liberals, and their majority is secure. Of the
80 members of the Lower Chamber, 44 are Liberal, 28
Conservative, the opinions of 6 are unknown, and as two
gentlemen have been elected twice, two reflections will
be necessary. The national Liberals have great reason
to be proug of their success.

divine right, and therefore an article of faith binding on the consciences of all Christians 1 4. Are there criteria by which we can electronic whether the declarations of the Pope are spoken ex cathedra, and have therefore dognatic power, being binding on the consciences of all Christians 1 If so, what are these 1 5. What influence would resolutions of the Council on the above points have on the education of the people 1

AUSTRIAN HOSTILITY TO THE BISHOPS.

In the mean time, Dr. Hasner, the Minister of Education in Austria, has declared the disciplinary power of the Bishops, as exercised in that Empire, lilegal. With respect to this The Wanderer says: "By this means a great gap in our laws has been filled up. The Bishops claim a right to send the lower orders of the clergy to so-called houses of correction (Corrections Anstallen), if they do not yield implicit obedience to the ordinances of their superiors. This is not only opposed to the constitution but to the laws of personal freedom. Accordingly, Dr. Hasner has lessed directions to the proper amborities that such episcopal decrees shall only be considered binding when the priest in question voluntarily submits to them." In other cases the imprisonment is to be considered linear, and the priest is to be profected. The Austrian learness treat the clergy with a violence that can hardly be increased. The Debatte begins an article thus: "Will no one rid me of this troublesome priest!"

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.] last Fall, about the time of the "Water-st. revival," I spent a short time in one of the New-York police stations was to visit some of the more noted dens of infamy with which that quarter of your city abounds. While I was waiting I entered into conversation with the sergeant on duty upon the subject of the New-York police system as compared with that of other cities. He was which he described as almost if not entirely perfect, and, according to his view, the one thing needful for the regeneration of New-York was the adoption of this system in toto, modified only by such slight alterations as might be absolutely necessary, owing to radical difference of the two forms of Govermment of France and the United States. An account of the excitement during the recent elections here, as well as of the disturbances arising therefrom has of course reached you from other sources. It will suffice for me to mention that upon the evening of Thursday, June 10, this excitement cuiminated in a serious riot in the Boulevard Montmartre. A vast crowd filled the street armed with bars of non and other improvised weapons, the Marseillaise and other seditious songs were sung, several shops were broken open and thoroughly sacked, and a barricade was erected in one of the streets leading into the Boulevard. In the midst of all this the military, both infantry and cavalry, appeared, and chargng down the Boulevard upon the "double-quick" they cleared it in a twinkling, the rioters being in so much haste to escape us to leave their weapons upon the ground behind them. Several of the leaders were arrested, the city was put under a strong guard, and here, I with many others, supposed the whole thing was ended. This orning I met an acquaintance, a young gentleman from Scotland, and, remarking that I had not seen him for some days, asked him where he had been during that time. Looking me soberly in the face, he replied, "I have been

turbances were quelled and the city in its usual quiet state, he visited the reading room of the Young Men's Christian Association of Paris, in the Rue Montmartre, near the Boulevard of the same name. While there he several times heard shouting and other noises in the direction of the Boulevard, which seemed to indicate that something unusual was going on; but at about 11 o'clock, as everything was quiet, he left the room with the intention of at once proceeding to his hotel. Scarcely, however, had he left the building, when he was confronted by a body of police, three of whom approached him. Number one, saying nothing, struck him several blows in the neck with his fist; number two dealt him a violent blow upon the head with his rapler, knocking off his hat and inflicting a severe bruise upon his forchead; while number three, after striking him with his fist, took him into custody. Being able to speak but little French, he expostulated against such treatment to the best of his ability, at the same time explaining who he was. This, however, had no effect at all, and he was led away to the Palais de Justice, in the open court of which he was locked up, together with some 400 others. As he was entering the yard, the sergeant de ville on guard before the gate approached and gave him, as he says, "such a kick," while the one who had him in charge gave him another as a parting salute. In this court they were confined for 24 hours, having no place in which to sit or lie down, except upon the ground, which was covered with mud and fith. At the end of that time, about 200, including my friend, were conveyed to the Fort Bicetre, where they were confined in a large cell beneath the fortifications. There he wrote to his friends, being assured that the letter would be sent if written in French and submitted to the inspection of the guard, and through the intervention of the British Minister be was finally released on Tuesday afternoon, June 15, having been in confinement nearly four days. During this time his food was such as is furnished to convicts, and while in the Fort Bicetre a bundle of straw only was given him as a bed. At least 50 per cent of those confined were, like himself, young men, who were quietly walking the streets, enyoung men, who were quietly waking too attended the control of any illegal proceedings whatsoever, and nearly all were subjected to brutal treatment. Among them were several Englishmen and Germans, and, very possibly, some Americans, though I have no positive information of this.

"Well," said I, when he had finished his story, "what are you going to do about it?" "What can I do ?" replied

under the new tariff of the foreign article driving the domestic from the market.

These were the most important measures proposed to Parliament for consideration. Most of the reductions, excepting on iron, recommended in the Tariff bill were adopted; but the duty on petroleum was strenuously opposed, and finally, notwithstanding Count Bismarck's declaration that unless it were acceded to the Government would not approve the bill, it was definitively rejected by a vote of 157 Montmartre on Friday evening. June 11, when they through one of the streets in the vicinity of the Boulevard Montmartre on Friday evening, June 11, when they were appreached by a policeman, who, saying nothing, struck one of them a violent blow in the face with his clubble also aimed a blow at the other one, who throwing up his arm, received it upon his hand, and the policeman then passed on, making no attempt to arrest either. The official papers are full of praise of the efficiency of the police in suppressing the riots and maintaining order, while as I have stated above, no paper is allowed to print an account of the outrages they have perpetrated upon beaceable clitzens and foreigners. As I said before, I have no comments to make. Heave every one to draw his own cosclusions. But when hereafter I shall hear Americans praising the police system of Paris, and recommending its adoption in American cities, I shall feel constrained to exclaim: "Good Lord, deliver us!"

PRINCE NAPOLEON ON NAPOLEON THE GREAT. PRINCE NAPOLEON ON NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

Prince Napoleon has just written an introwhich he asserts that the final idea of Napoleon, in which he asserts that the final idea of Napoleon was emancipation for humanity. His words are as follows:

Not many writers have criticised what was written at St. Helena; many have criticised the writer himself; and in their remarks they have blamed the author much more than the work, and have repeated that Napoleon wished to place a mask before history, and to represent himself in a false light. What does it matter to history even if the words from that island were not always in conformity with the acts of Napolson I.1 The instruction to be drawn from the study of those extraordinary men who appear in the world at distant intervals should come not only from what they havedone, but from what they have done, but from what they desired to do, from what they have explained, said, and written, especially when misfortune failing on the man has made him in some sort survive himself, and hecome a portion of posterity. Napoleon, disengaged from everything, and in the end freed from all terrestial interests, his eyes fixed on the future during the six years of his marryrdom, gives counsel to those who might succeed him, to his country, to the populations. From a sustained and continuous rending, it results as clearly as possible that the thought of Napoleon at St. Helena was one of emancipation for humanity, of democratic progress, of the application of the great principles of the French revolutions. As the last rays of the sun setting behind the immensity of the ocean illuminate the sky, so the idea of Napoleon sheds hight upon the future. His belief, his final ecounsels, were directed toward the emancipation of peoples and their liberty.

THE FRENCH GOVENMENT AND THE LONDON which he asserts that the final idea of Napoleon was

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE LONDON

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE LONDON PRESS.

It appears, says The Pall Mall Gazette, of June 18th, that during the first two years of the Second Empire the Imperial Government employed in London, as well as in other capital cities, in agent, whose business it was to skim through English newspapers to see if there was anything treasonable in them toward the Bonaparte dynasty. If this far-sighted individual came upon any article that did not quite talk, with his views, he instantly telegraphed the fact to the Minister of the Interior of Paris, and all the copies of the effending print were seized upon arrival at the Central Post-Office. In those haleyon days The Times used to be confiscated about twice a week, and Punch about three times a month. Of late years things have changed, the agent in Loudon has been suppressed, and the censors power. English papers relaxed. But there are still some mysteries connected with the treatment of the British Press in Paris, which it would be interesting to have salved. Why is it, for instance, that The Times is always delivered in Paris punctually at 9 o'clock p. m., on the day of publication whereast enters in other nature do not reach their

lication, whereas certain other papers do not reach their addresses until 3, 7, and even 9 o'clock in the evening. TREHISTORIC MAN—INTERESTING ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

We have heard lately, says The Pall Mail Gazette of June 16, almost too much about the prehistoric man, and the supply of flint implements, perforated shells, and split marrow-bones begins to exceed the demand; but a recent discovery in the Départment de la Dordogue of human skeletons coeval with the manunoths and undernably appertaining to the earliest quaternary period presents features of such unusual interest that the Freuch Government have sent M. Lartet, the distinguished palæontolgist, to make a report on the subject. He reports that the bones of five skeletons have been discovered, and that they belong to some gigantic race whose limbs, both in size and form, must have resembled those of the gorilla. But the similan origin of man must not be inferred from these analogies, as the skulls, of which only three are perfect, afford testimony fatal to this theory, having evidently contained very voluminous brains. The skulls are now in the hands of a committee of savants, who are preparing an exhaustive cranhological report.

The following is the text of the Regent's

THE GECUMENICAL COUNCIL AND THE CATHOLIC POWERS. A correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette at A correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette at Florence, writing on the 17th ult., says: "A report, which is very generally credited, is spread here, according to which serious difficulties have occurred as to the convocation of the Geomenical Council. It seems that the overtures made to various powers by Prince Hohenlohe, the Bavarian Minister, with the object of organizing a coalition against the Papal prefensions, have had a certain degree of success. France and Italy appear disposed to join Bavaria in its opposition, and neither Austria nor Spain is willing to support the Pope, though they decline to take any active steps against him. Cardinal Berardi, it is added, has been sent by his Holiness on a special mission to Paris, in order, if possible, to arrange matters. There is, I have reason to believe, some truth in this rumor. It is known that France has again attempted to establish a modus vircudi between Victor Emmanuel and There is, I is known that France has again aftempted to establish a modus virendi between Victor Emmanuel and the Pope, on the basis of certain proposals which had been previously arranged between the Cabinets of Florence and the Tuileries; and her present attitude as regards the Geomenical Council is supposed to be caused by the failure of this negotiation."

The Vienna Press of June 23 says that in well-informed circles it is stated as a positive fact that the French Government is endeavoring with renewed zeal to reëstablish the Seplember Convention, with sufficient guarantees on the part of the Italian Government for the security of the Papan territory.

RUSSIA.

FURTHER REVELATIONS RESPECTING THE SKOPTZI.

Score new revelations, says The Pall Mall Gazette of June 24, as to the ceremonies of the strange Russian sect of "the muthiated" (Skopta) of which we gave an account a short time ago, have just been published in The Russian Contemporary News. These revelations are stated to have been taken from a manuscript memoir written by the late Monsigner Plate, metropolitan of Moscow, at the request of the Emperor Alexander I., and they fully explain the nature of the "two communions" of the Skoptzi, which has hitherto remained a profound secret. The first communion, says the memoir, is called that of the Flesh of the Lamb, and is administered at all the general meetings of the Skoptzi, the second, which is only administered to the elect on extraordinary occasions, is called that of the Blood of the Lamb. The women of the sect are bound under terrible onths to live a life of chastity, but it nevertheless often happens that they have children, and this is usually ascribed by the Skoptzi, not to the women having broken their vows, but to divine interposition. The child, if a male, is "sacrificed" on the seventh day after its birth. A bandage is tied over its eyes, its body is stretched over a dish, and a silver spear is thrust into its left side, so as to pierce the heart. The "elect" of the Skoptzi then advance in turn and suck the child's blood. This is what is called "the communion of the blood of the Lamb." As soon as the ceremony is over the body is put in another dish full of sugar, where it is left until it dries up; it is then crushed into powder, and administered in small cakes to the ordinary members of the sect as "the communion of the flesh of the Lamb." Some new revelations, says The Pall Mall

TURKEY AND EGYPT. THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE RIGHTS OF THE

THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PORTE.

The conduct of the Viceroy of Egypt, in the matter of the Suez Canal, is strongly censured by the semi-official Turquie of Constantinople. It says that the Viceroy "gives himself the airs of an independent sovereign," and that he "contemptuously ignores" the suizerain rights of the Porte. Alluding to the report that the object of the Viceroy's European tour is to induce "one of the great powers" to raise its consulate in Egypt to the rank of a legation, and to negotiate with the other signataries of the Treaty of Paris for the purpose of obtaining the neutralization of the Suez Canal, the Turquie says that this would be "an act of treason which would multify all the privileges given to Egypt by the Sultans, as well as the concessions which its governors only owed to the generosity of their suzerains," "The documents," It adds, "which will ishortly be published, will prove that the Viceroy has been wanting in the first conditions of respect to his suzerain, and it will be necessary for the Suitan to correct the fault of his viassal by humself inviting, in an autograph letter, his allies to the inauguration of the Suex Canal."

WHEN THE GREAT CANAL WILL BE OPENED.

The Official Journal announces that the inauguration

EGYPT.

THE KHIDIVE.

The Times, in a leading article, states that the Viceroy of Egypt is "a prince who is styled King even by his own suzerain." It is not so, says The Pall Mall Gazetle; the title of "Khidiw," or, as pronounced by the Turks, "Khidivé," granted to His Highness about two years ago, does not necessarily imply royalty; and although there is no lack of courtiers. European and Oriental, who constantly address him as though he were an independent sovereign, the Viceroy himself, thus far, has carefully eschewed any such assumption in his official correspondence. Some mouths ago we were enabled to give the interpretation which Ali Pasha, the Ottoman Prime Minister attached to the title, and as he had doubtless some hand in conveying the new dignity, it may be worth while to repeat what he understood by it. His Highness said: "Khidivé means, in Turkish administrative language, illustrious or exaited. It is a title given to the highest Mushfrs. In existing Turkish phraseology it does not imply royalty. It is something between the highest Pasha and the Chief of the State, but certainly not King."

JAPAN.

THE PARLIAMENT OF PRINCES.

THE PARLIAMENT OF PRINCES.

The Shaughae Newsletter says: A way out of difficulty seems opening to the Japanese, if a movement which originates, we believe, with the Princes Satsuma, Chosul, Hizen, and Tosa becomes a practical fact. This movement is the voluntary surrender of all territorial or feudal sovereignty of the Princes to the Imperial Throne. This offer is accompanied by a stipulation that these Princes shall receive in return large annuities from the State. The samoural, or class of two-sworded men, are said to be bitterly opposed to such a change. The Mikado has referred the proposal to a Parliamentary Convention of all the nobles, which is to meet on June 1 in Yeddo, for whose use a large and commodious building has been erected, and for whose guidance the parliamentary rules of Great Britain have been translated. The currency question has received much attention from all parties, and may be looked upon as settled.

ARTESIAN FISH DISCOVERED.

ARTESIAN FISH DISCOVERED.

A wonderful novelty is now announced in Algeria in the shape of artesian fisheries. A well lately sunk at Ain Sala to the depth of forty-four meters threw up not only a large body of water, but, to the great surprise of the engineers, an immerable quantity of small fish. These subterraneous vertebræ are described as being, on an average, half an inch in length, and resembling whitebait, both in appearance and taste. From the fact of the sand extracted from these wells being identical with that which forms the head of the Nile, it is concluded that we underground communication must exist between them and that were.

APPREHENSION OF DISTURBANCES ON THE LOW-ER DANUBE.
A rumor prevails in Vienna, says The London

Daily News of June 21, that Prince Couza, the ex-Hospo-dur of the Danubian Principalities, has suddenly and se-eretly left his residence in the Austrian capital, and "fears" are said to be entertained that he has taken the direction of the Lower Danube.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY OF LOPEZ-A PARA-GUAYAN VIEW OF THE WAR.

The following letter from the Headquarters of Marshal Lopez, President of Paraguay, has reached

the 27th, directing his course toward Yanakuay and is in good condition. His Excellency Gen. McMahon, United States Minister, resides, at this moment, at the Provisional Capital. In Piribebny. He is in good health, and merits the esteem and affection of all the inhabitants of Paraguaya. Gen. McMahon corresponds worthly to the confidence of his Government and to the profound sympathy of the Paraguayan nation. The amicable relations between our Government and the United Brates never have been more satisfactory than in this movement. The great North American Republic understands better than her sisters of the South that the interests of the Republican States on this continent are seriously and directly affected by the war prosecuted by Brazil against Paraguay.

We have heard that the Allies purpose to establish a provisional government at Assumption. It is clear that that government must be entirely composed of the Ailles, because it cannot be a government proceeding from the suffrage of the Paraguayan people, who have retired and abandoned their homes at the approach of the invaders. The following is from The Anglo-Brazilian Times of the 23d ult.: "The news from the seat of war is that the naval expedition which went up the Mandavira to destroy the six Paraguayan steamers near its head were unable to effect their mission, not being able to get within range of them, and the party landed to reach them being prevented proceeding by the presence of a strong cavalry force of Paraguayans. In returning, the vessels found the enemy engaged in cutting down trees and placing other embarrassments to their descent, and having also a fortification of 2,000 men at a commanding place far down the river, with cables stretched across. However, the vessels succeeded in forcing their way through all observable loss on the Paraguayans. No affairs of importance had occurred, the Counte d'Eu being determined to place his army in complete order before making his movements. Eight hundred infantry and artillerists had been sent to reside

THE SUIT AGAINST THE ST. LOUIS AND KEOKUK PACKET COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Ill, July 5 .- The suit of James H. Washington (colored) against the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company, for being put off the steamboat Andy Packet Company, for being put off the steamboat Andy Johnson, was dismissed last week by the plaintiff's attorneys, at the conclusion of the evidence, for the reason, as they alice, that the jury were nearly all Democrats, and one of them had been recently employed upon the boats of the line and could not be challenged, as the legal number of challenges were exhausted. The captain testified that he put the negro off to save his life and preserve the peace upon the boat, as the passengers were greatly incensed against him.

ARREST OF OUNTERFEITERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—Several days since. Capt. Murphy. special detective, arrested two women who had in their possession a portion of a large sum of who had in their possession a portion of a large sum or currency stolen from the Treasury Department at Wash-ington. Forged signatures were signed to the Treasury notes, and a large amount was passed in Augusta. These women implicated H. M. Turner, the recently appointed negro Postmaster at Macon. Turner was arrested yes-terday by the United States Marshal, and brought to Atlanta. An investigation is now going on, but efforts are being made to keep it secret. Further developments are looked for to-morrow.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

GEN. JORDAN'S VICTORY NEAR HOLGUIN-A

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 5 .- Cubans here have the folowing advices: The Spanish troops between the 22d and 25th of June, attacked the forces of Gen. Jordan near Holguin, and after a fight, which, it is reported, lasted over eight hours, they were repulsed and compelled to take refuge in the town. The loss of the Cubans was nearly 200 in killed and wounded; among those killed were 20 Americans. The Spanish loss was about the same. The Spanish troops consisted of two brigades, and outnumbered the Cu oans two to one. Gen. Jordan commanded the revo

THE SITUATION GLOOMY-DE CONTO ON THE RISE-CIRCULAR OF THE CUBAN JUNTA TO THE SPANIARDS IN CUBA-REPORTS OF DOINGS NEAR PUERTO PRINCIPE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, June 26 .- Let me give you an exract from Buceta's letter on the situation : " When I left Cuba for Havana," he writes, "I was informed that certain volunteers were dissatisfied with my management of the small body of troops under my orders. There is nothing and that I, in the ten combate I have an account of twelve duce them to prolong the conflict beyond ten or twelve discharges of inusketry !" The General gives the public to understand, in the concluding portions of his letter, that the insurgents fight only as they choose, and more that the contest has become in reality cue of a very colour character.

discharges of inuskerty 1" The General gives the public to understand, in the concluding portions of his letter, that the insurgents fight only as they choose, and more, that the contest has become in reality cut of a very serious character.

The editor of El Cronisia was a dead usen two years ago. His paper had received a subsidy from the Government, but that was stopped sometime back. De Conto, for some reason, was looked upon rather coldly for the great change has come over the spirit of their dreams." That religious organ, the Prena, claims, in its issue of the 25th, to have had a great deal of foresight, when it refused to follow the suspection of many good Spanlards in Cuba, which was to discountenance El Cronisia. The Prenas then remained by the paper and editor, and now it rejoices in the fact that be Conto has shown himself to be a man and leader, a valuable adjunct to the Spanlah cause in New York.

The Diario and other journals, aliade to the late circular sent out from the Cuban Junta, addressed to the Spanlards. It is, as a matter of course, severely criticised. The purport of the paper in question is, that now as there is no Spanlah government in the island, it would be the better plan for the Peninsulares to unite themselves with the insurgents in driving out of the Cuban terrtory the last semblance of authority on the parts of the sto all Spanlards, who will join the Cuban troops, complete indemnity for the past, and says frankly, thus and things, endeavor to bring about harmony between the Europeans and natives. The Junta has herein played an able eard, and should no good results follow humediately, they may be hereafter looked forms.

La Bandera Espanola of Santhan toops, complete indemnity for the past, and says frankly, thus may be hereafter looked forms.

La Bandera Espanola of Santhan toops, pretty nearly "shot to pleers." He had in different combats received three of the Battallon de Corona was lately shot, along with 120 f lis companions, by the insurgents. Principe here was pleasant; th

SOON FURTHER CHARGES AGAINST THE BISHOP OF The volunteers of Matanzas have addressed

an appeal to the volunteers of Hayana, the principal aim of which seems to be an attack upon the Bishop of the Diocese. They say that though the leading traitor, Price, has been sent away, there is one other who should be compelled to leave the island, because he is an insurgent, is corrupt, unprincipled, and has been guilty of bribery. They allege that he paid to Duice's Secretary, Diaz, 25,000, "which act resulted in leaving the traitor Bishop with ample and full powers to have and carry on an understanding with the principal cheefs of the insurrection, and also with its friends and agents in Madrid and in the United States." They charge that by his machinations Dr. Egano was removed from his post as Administrator of the Hayana Cemetery, in order that all the money coming from that source—which is large—into the hands of the Bishop might be appropriated to the purposes of the rebeliloh. Another very serious charge is made, viz. that the Bishop, by the aid of the money of certain rich Cubans at Matarcas, was enabled to pave his way to the high position which he holds in the charge, and which he has ever since been disposed to use in the interests of his friends the Cubans.

THE NEW DOMINION.

A CONTEMPLATED CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT. FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1

MONTREAL, June 28 .- Are there troubles

Montreal, June 28.—Are there troubles ahead for the New Dominion? Here is something remarkable. I have it on authority the probability of which will be seen as these lines are read, that the Premier, Sir John A. Maedonald, will soon be found wanting in his high place. Although his position at the head of the Government is a strong one, more especially so as the Tory leader of a Coslition party, he is likely to be cut adrift from the helm of state. Briefly, the object of a movement under way is to oust Sir John, and make Sir George Ettenne Carlier the Premier; the Hon, John Rose Minister of Finance; the Hon, Joseph Howe that lately the well-known Nova Scotia Independentist.) President of the Council; and the Hon, Mr. Macdougall; are said to be resolved upon resigning unless Sir John A. takes the initiative by himself resigning. The idea is to form a Ministry more in accord with the good of England—one whose chief will not be foolish enough to dub Mr. Monsell, English under Secretary for the Colonies, "an underling," as Sir John was silly enough to do the other day. Carrier is now Minister of Militia, and seems to be the pet of all parties, his recent successful Hudson Bay negotiations in England, having contributed not a little to his present popularity. Along with the honorables named Mr. Bellerose and Mr. Holton was former Minister under the last Liberal Government, Meanwhile Mr. Galt, undoubtedly the ablest man in the Dominion, and Mr. Huntingdon of Independence celebrity, are quiescent. The expression "underling" used by the first minister of a colony in reference to the Imperial Under Secretary for the colonies, could only have escaped "in the cups," and is certainly one not easily overlooked. Scarcely a doubt exists that the battle of party will soon be fought out here, and that it will bring about sweeping and immediate changes. Still less doubt that Sir John A. Maddonald's resignation will be gracefully if not gratefully accepted.

The Ecening Telegraph, a reprint simply of The Montreal Gasette. Possessi

donald's resignation will be gracefully if not gratefully accepted.

The Evening Telegraph, a reprint simply of The Montreal Gazette, possessing a small circulation of 140 copies per diem on the streets of this city, says I have forwarded to THE TRIBUNE" another list of persons said to be affected with the Annexation manis," and alleges, "to our certain knowledge, three-fourths of the party are strong supporters of the present Convention." The Telegraph is a print utterly void of authority as a public organ, and the ignorance of its editor is sufficiently demonstrated by his crediting me with an "Annexation" list, when the only reference made by me to the parties named was as "Independenta."

THE CELEBRATION OF DOMINION DAY.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 5.—Bids for twenty-year six per cent bonds of this town to the amount of \$240,000 were opened here at noon to-day by the Treasurer of the Air-Line Railroad Company. The hids amount to \$265,000 at par to 40-100 premium. The hids amount to \$265,000 at par to 40-100 premium. The hids amount to \$265,000 at par to 40-100 premium. The hids amount to \$265,000 at par to 40-100 premium. The hids amount to \$265,000 at par to 40-100 premium. The hids amount to \$265,000 at par to 40-100 premium. The hids amount of \$260,000 at par to 40-100 premium. The part of the hids amount of \$260,000 at par to 40-100 premium. The part of the hids amount of \$265,000 at par to 40-100 premium. The part of the hids amount of \$265,000 at par to 40-100 premium. The part of the hids amount of \$265,000 at par to 40-100 premium. The part of the hids amount of \$265,000 at par to 40-100 premium. The part of the hids amount of \$265,000 at \$2

THE SPIRITUALISTS.

Mr. Home was present last night at a meeting of the Committee of the Dialectical Society which is investigating spiritual manifestations, and gave a long account of his experience. Certain manifestations, he said, occur only in a trance. He is sometimes awakened even out of a sound sleep by a presence in the room, and then the spirit will tell him what is doing at a distance. He writes it down at the time, and it invariably proves correct. "The only thing (he added) I can explain about a trance is, that I have always felt it necessary for the people about me to be in a harmonious condition. Then I become like one in a dream, and then comes a dizzy sensation, and I forcet everything. When I awake, it is sometimes with the utmost difficulty that I get the blood to circuinte. I never know what occurs in a trance. Indeed, I am sceptical as to what people tell me I have said while in that state. It is unpleasant to me." Being asked what he meant by persons being "harmonious," Mr. Home said, "I cannot rell any more than that on going into a drawing-room I sometimes feel at home at once; and at another time you do not feel at home. It is nothing more than that." Mr. Home said, "I cannot tell any more than that the had been given over by the doctors several times, but the spirits told him he would get better. During the processes of the lawait with Mrs. Lyon he had congestion of the brain, and his memory left him. The spirits told him he would recovered. Mr. Home related a fact which occurred some years ago in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon. "We were," he said, "in a large room in the Sailon do Louis Quatorze. The Empress and Emperor were present. I am now telling the story as I heard the Emperor tell it. A table was moved—then a hand was seen to come. It was a very beautifully formed hand. There were pencils on the table. It lifted, not the one next it, but one on the far side. We heard the paper. The hand seemed to be like a person thinking, and as it it were saying, "Why should I" It came b

world—Wesleyans were Wesleyans, Swedenborgians were Swedenborgians, Mahometans were Mahometans. As to future rewards and punishments, bad spirits see the con-tinuous results of the wrong they have done, and in some Epiritualism," gave it as his opinion that there are marriages in the spiritual world between opposite sexes, but no spiritual children. Spiritual boys go to school, and continue to grow until 35, old men return to that age; painters paint with spiritual pigments, and mechanics make spiritual tables.

POPULAR FEELING IN CORK-ADDRESS BY S. J. MEANY.

On the 21st ult. S. J. Meany delivered a lec-On the 21st ult. S. J. Meany delivered a lecture at the Athenseum. Cork. on "Trish Poets and Poetry," which is reported in the correspondence of The London Times. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. O'Conner, who read some verses entitled "A Cork man's welcome to Stephen Joseph Meany," the spirit of which is conveyed by a few extracts given in the report. Cork was described as a place:

"Where the green is proudly cherish'd, and the Saxon can't subdue Their ferce longing for to break the thrail that makes our land a slaws," and Mr. Meany was apostrophized as one who had:

——wou the right to rank said the army of the free.

That is marching on to Freedom, God's bright sombgit on our fag. Where was shall be this darling: "Bleet City' by the Lee."

In the lant verse the poet said:

"Mind the greeting comes from men who've syorn the dear old land to free."

"Mind the greeting comes from men who've syorn the dear old land to free."

The assembly loudly cheered the sentiment. Mr. Meany then spoke evidently under restraint. He had been somered, he said, since he came to Cork by the politic attentions of the authorities, and expressed his acknowledgments to them for providing him with a body-guard. He regretted that there should be no political demonstration, stating as his reason that having recently cityeted the hospitalities of the British Government in another place, he must have some feeling for the mea who were still subjected to the harsh, cruch, body-killing and soul-destroying system. His lecture consisted of sehave delivered with fire and expression, emphasising each lines as unprized are her sons till they earn to betray," and "'tis treason to love her and death as defend." He also gave very effectively the passage from the "Fire Worshipper" commensing, "On for a tongue to curse the slave." During the Frading of such extracts the audience testified their symmony by the passage of the state of the state.

THE NEW GERMAN MILITARY HARBOR, WIL-

THE PARIS POLICE DURING THE RIOTS-OUT-RAGES ON FOREIGNEES.

in hell." He added immediately, "If you do not like the expression, I will change it; I have been in a French prison "-and thereupon he proceeded to give me the his-

tory of his arrest. On Friday evening, June 11, supposing that all dis-

well, are you going to do about it!" "What can I do t" re are you going to do about it!" "What can I do t" re are ." The English Government, while she protects elizens abroad, and procured my release, cannot be citizens abroad, and procured my release, cannot be citizens abroad, and procured my release, cannot be expected to take any action in such matters as these. If I had had a revolver at the time that those villains were knocking me about," and here his eye kindled with great determination. "I might have done something, but now